

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter will explain the method agreed by this research. This chapter provides a detail explanation of the selected mode of utilized analysis and data collection method.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is defined as a framework of methods and techniques chosen by an author to combine many components of research in a reasonably logical manner so that the research problem is efficiently handled (Bhat, 2019). The purpose of research design is to ensure that the obtained evidence enables us to answer the initial question as unambiguous as possible. In this research, the author used qualitative approach because this study focuses on the analysis or interpretation of the written material in context.

Endraswara (2011) gives the important features of qualitative research in considering the literature. Firstly, the author is the key of instrument who should read the literature carefully. Furthermore, Ary (2002) has said that descriptive research is designed to gain information regarding current status of phenomena and determine the natural setting as it exist at that time of study. There is no control administration on controlling of a treatment as it found in experimental research. The resolution is to define what exist with respect to variables, conditions and situations.

This study employed the descriptive qualitative research because it described the technologies in learning pronunciation used by the learners of English Language Education Department in University of Muhammadiyah Malang.

3.2 Research Subject

The subject of this study consisted of 10 learners from D Class. The participants were five males and five females. This study was conducted at speaking class in the seventh semester at English Language Education Department. The focus of the study was on pronunciation in speaking class in seventh semester at University of Muhammadiyah Malang.

3.3 Data Collection

In this research, the author collected the data through face to face interview with the learners from D class in ELED learners. The researcher used a semi-structured interview.

3.3.1 Technique and Instrument

According to Sugiono (2012), technique of data collection is the most important thing in guiding a research. The author will not be able to get the data if the author does not have evidence of technique in data collection. Ary et al (2010) say that in qualitative research, the most general methods used are: 1) observation, 2) interview, 3) document analysis. In this research the author used interview as the technique of data collection.

In this study, the author employed interview as the research technique. The author asks questions related to the topic and got the response from research subject based on

their perceptions. For the research instrument of this research, the author utilized voice recorder.

3.1.1.1 Interview

The researcher utilized interview to get the data about the techniques used by the learners. According to Ary (2010 p. 438), the interview is the widely used and basic method for obtaining the qualitative data research. It made a selection of the participants for an interview. In this context, Hackett (2003 p. 95) states that the interview selection will ensure a better selection of people. It gradually provides guidance on techniques and procedures. However, this encourages the researcher to organize the interview by evaluating the facts that could emerge from it in order to reach the best decision.

3.3.2 Procedure

The data of this study were composed in the subsequent procedures:

1. Developing interview items for interview in order to know what technologies used by the learners to learn pronunciation.
2. Doing interview to the learners to know what the technologies used by the student in learning pronunciation.
3. Distributing the questions to the student one by one.
4. Concluding the result of the interview from the learners.

3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis is of urgency when it comes to conducting a research. Drew et al (2008:23) state that in the qualitative research, data analysis possibly carries more negative connotations than any other single part of the research process. This could be recognized to the fact that in qualitative studies, data are usually recorded in the form of arguments, explanations, thoughts and feelings rather than numbers.

After collecting the data, the next step to do was analyzing the data. The author did these following steps, such as:

1. Identifying the technology of learning pronunciation used by the learners
2. Confirming the result of the interview
3. Writing a conclusion related on the data

